NOTE XVI.

TWO NEW MALAYAN LUCANIDAE

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Aegus dilaticollis, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Of this species, which is easily recognizable by the width of the thorax, I have before me two males (of minor development) and a female. One of the males belongs to the Leyden Museum and originates from Pleyhari: Borneo (J. Semmelink), the other male 1) as well as the female belongs to the Civic Museum of Genoa and has been captured in 1894 at the Mentawei-islands, west of Sumatra, by Dr. Modigliani.

Length of the males (with mandibles) 14,5 mm. — The head is transverse, strongly narrowing in straight lines towards the front margin, strongly punctured all over, the punctures bearing a short rufous bristle. The clypeus is broadly emarginate, the emargination terminating in a produced point laterally. A small tubercle at the sides behind the eyes. Mandibles slightly more than half the length of the head, curved, the upper surface punctured and provided on the middle of the inner edge with a trace of a tooth; the inner edge of the lower surface provided near to the base with a pointed tooth which is slightly directed backwards; on the inside, between the upper- and under margin, the mandibles are excavated.

Prothorax strongly transverse, broader than the head,

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1) The head of this male is abnormally shaped.

the sides flattened, diverging towards the base. The front angles prominent and rounded, the basal angles broadly rounded, thence nearly straight, the basal margin faintly sinuate. The upper surface densely covered with large punctures which become more or less confluent towards the base and the sides and which bear a short rufous bristle. The lateral margins are thickly fringed with short rufous bristles. The scutellum is strongly punctured.

Elytra considerably narrower than the thorax, the shoulders but slightly prominent, the sides regularly convex; each elytron with seven impressed striae composed of a row of confluent punctures; the interstices are flat and provided with two rows of large punctures, the two outermost however with only one row; the sides are covered with regular rows of somewhat smaller punctures. All these punctures bear a short rufous bristle, and the lateral and apical margins are fringed like the thorax.

Under surface and legs dark rufous and rather remotely covered with bristle-bearing punctures, with the exception however of the sides of the prosternum which are glossy and impunctate.

Length of the female 14 mm. — Agreeing with the ♂ but broader and more strongly punctured; the elytra regularly densely punctured, without distinct interstices, but showing fine longitudinal glossy lines. The head smaller and the mandibles not toothed, but provided on the inside with a triangular smooth dilatation of the lower margin, which dilatation is faintly emarginated near the tip of the mandibles.

Cardanus Boileavi, n. sp. ♂.

Length (with mandibles) 13 mm., breadth at the shoulders 4 mm. — A shining black species like *laevigatus* H. Deyr. (Moluccos) and *alfurus* Gestro (Andai: New Guinea) but larger and quite different as to the shape of the head, the sculpturing of the elytra, etc.

The head is emarginated between the lateral front angles and the ocular canthus, the latter is regularly rounded with thickened densely punctate margin; the front margin of the head regularly concave; the clypeus angularly notched, the sides of the notch convex, the lateral angles pointed. The mandibles smooth and shining, strongly curved, the tip slightly directed upwards and forwards; a blunt tooth, directed inwards and upwards, is present at the base. The surface of the head shows a regularly curved smooth impression which unites the emarginations between the lateral front angles and the ocular canthus, this impression is, however, slightly interrupted in the middle by some large and deep punctures. At the inside of each eye a raised and coarsely punctate triangle is present the tops of which are separated from each other by a less punctate space. A streak along the front margin of the head is smooth and impunctate.

The thorax is distinctly longer than broad; the anterior angles are protruding and narrowly rounded; the sides are not quite parallel, the thorax being broadest at about one third from the base; the basal third of the lateral margins is distinctly crenulate; the basal margin is slightly bisinuate and accompanied by a narrow groove which has large punctures at its bottom. Just behind the middle of the front margin a distinct tubercle is visible which is followed by an elongate more or less rhomboid space of large deep punctures extending to the base of the thorax. Very fine punctures are scattered over the surface intermixed with some larger ones which are arranged in three pairs of groups of which the most distinct one is situated on the basal half midway between the central patch of punctures and the lateral margins. Near to the front margin of the thorax the punctures are very distinct and close together.

The elytra are not quite as broad as the thorax, subparallel, inconspicuously narrowing to the apex which is regularly rounded; the basal margin is concave, the shoulders are prominent, the lateral margins crenulate at the shoulder-region; the sutural region is depressed on the basal half of the elytra, on the apical portion the first costa lays in a lower level and disappears towards the end; the disc of each elytron has (besides the sutural interstice) six convex nearly impunctate costae which are separated by a row of umbilicate punctures; in the first row (that between the sutural interstice and the first costa) these punctures are confluent, in the following rows the punctures are larger and separate. Outside from the 6th costa the elytra are covered with more or less regular rows of similar smaller punctures; the punctuation on the apical portion is larger and somewhat reticulate or confluent; here and on the sides a few short pale coloured bristles are to be observed.

The mentum is bilobed; its anterior half is deeply impressed and each lobe has moreover a large deep circular pit, which is smooth at its bottom. — The under surface and legs are sparingly covered with a minute yellowish pubescence. The intermediate tibiae are armed on the outside with five spines of which the superior one is very small; on the outside of the posterior tibiae only three spines are present.

A single specimen from Pontianak (West Borneo) in Mr. René Oberthür's collection.

I have dedicated this species to Mr. H. Boileau, the well known student of Lucanidae.

Leyden Museum, March 1901.